Secl. II-27—100,000—61-5-58.

DEVELOPMENT (195 48) Department.

SERIES.

G.O. No. 3878

Dated

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recommendation of Famine enquiry Commission Report on the action

Rev. Dept.

G.O. 3878 dated 22.7.48.

Subject: Recommendations of the Famine Enquiry Commission – Report on the action taken by Central and Provincial governments.

Extract from the Appendices of the report showing the action taken by the Central and Provincial Govts. on the recommendations made by the Famine Enquiry Commission in their final report. are communicated to the D.A./D.H.A/ D.Agr/ R.C.S.

Sd.
Secy. to Govt.

Copy to D.A.
with extract of pages 103-115 and pp. 130-133 of the report.

D.A.H. with an extract of pp 116-121 of the report.

D.Agr with the extract of pp. 134-140 of the report.

17/4/48

N.C.S. write explicit
Pp. 144-147 and
W4-161 of the report

True Copy.

S. Jayasundaram
18/5
Assistant,
Mutur Postal Office

RW
8/5/15

APPENDIX VII.

ANURES AND FERTILIZERS.

ASSAM.

Cowdung.--Cowdung is not burnt for fuel in this province and almost all the quantity is utilised as manure. The cultivators are being encouraged to preserve cowdung under properly constructed sheds.

Oilcake.--It is not sufficiently used for manuring but a large number of practical demonstrations have been taken up to popularise it.

Compost.--More stress is given on preparation of compost now. Indore Process is being adopted. A subsidy of Rs.2 is given for every 100 c.ft. of compost and it is proposed to raise the subsidy to Rs; 3 for further encouragement.

Bonemeal.--At present, about 12,000 maunds of bonemeal are annually used in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, mainly on rice with very satisfactory results. A scheme for large scale production of bonemeal out of local bones available and their distribution to the cultivators at a cheap rate is under consideration of the Government.

Artificial Fertilisers.--A very small quantity of Sulphate of Ammonia is used in manuring winter vegetables.

Bihar.

The Government of Bihar are running a scheme for thecomposting of town refuse and its distribution amongst cultivators in selected municipal centres. A scheme for the composting of village refuse is also being prepared. Pending its preparation and sanction by Government, the Agriculture Department undertakes free demonstrations of compost-making from vegetable refuse and its utility on cultivators' plots. The procurement and distribution of oilcakes and manures, etc., has been entirely taken over by the Credit Agricole which is doing very good work in this direction. With a view to ensuring the availability of the limited amount of oilcakes produced within the province to the cultivators, the export of oilcakes outside the province has been banned. It has been decided to start a Super Phosphate Factory in the Provinve which may be able to grind considerable quantities of bone and the question of setting up this factory is being considered.

Soil and water conservation.--A small scheme of combined soil and water conservation by Contour Ridging in some of the highly eroded areas of Chota Nagpur has been in operation for some time. The scheme is producing good results and it is hoped that it will be gradually expanded in the future. During 1946-47, 1,000 acres of land were brought under control. During the half-year to September of the year 1947-48, the target of 3,975 acres fixed for the period was almost attained. 3,550 acres

of.....

of land in selected areas in Manbhum and Ranchi have been protected. After complete reclamation, this area is expected to yield about 32.000 maunds of foodgrains per year.

Bombay.

With a view to promoting the use of carrion manure, the Government of Bombay have sanctioned a scheme under which a subsidy of Rs.20 will be given to the mahars in about 500 village for digging two pits and roofing them with a thatch in each village, one for storing carrion and preparing compost from it and the other for storing bones. The compost thus prepared and the bones collected in the pit will be the property of the mahars.

Central Provinces and Berar.

From the year 1947-48, the Central Government has so far santioned the Provincial Government's five schemes for the subsidised distribution of manures and fertilizers to cultivators. This has been done under the fiveyear Plan and would remain in force till the end of March 1952 The concessions of subsidy offered by Government to cultivators as per this plan are given below:--

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52.
	per cent.	per cent.			
1. Subsidised distribution of oilcakes.	15 3/8 -	15 5/8	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Subsidised distribution of Ammonium Sulphate.	25	12 ½	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Subsidised distribution of Ammobuyn Ogisphate.	25	12½	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Subsidised distribution of Phosphatic Fertilizers.	25	12½	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Subsidised distribution of Town Refuse Compost.	Full subsidy till the prejudice is overcome, i.e.,@Rs.1.8.0 per ton, then at 50 per cent,i.e.,-/1/- per ton for 2 years and then stopped.				

The share of the Provincial Government and the Government of India in the expenditure for subsidy will be on 50:50 basis.

East Punjab.

1,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate has been released by the Government of India for the East Punjab, some of this quantity has been used on the experimental farms in connec-

tion.....

tion with manurial experiments and some has been sold to the cultivators. To encourage the cultivators in the use of fertillzers on a large scale, Government have sanctioned a scheme to supply fertilizers during 1948-4 on subsidized basis, the cultivator to pay 2/3rd of the cost of artificial fertilizer.

In order to improve the soil, green manuring was also done on about 25,000 acres and the same is proposed to be continued. For this purpose, seed of green manure crops like guara is supplied free of cost to the cultivators.

Schemes have also been sanctioned for encouraging the composting of village refuse, as also the sweepings, night soil and other waste material in the towns. This work is proposed to be taken up on a large scale.

Madras.

Groundnut cake.--The annual production of groundnut cake in the Province is estimated as follows:--

	Tons.
By power mills	214,000
By chekkus and presses.. ..	90,000
Total ...	304,000

From July 1946 to 16th January 1948 the Government were procuring the entire production of groundnut cake from power-driven mills and hand presses. Since 17th January 1948, the Government are procuring only 60 per cent of the production in the mills leaving the balance of 40 per cent. to the millers themselves for sale through trade channels without price control. Priority is given to food crops like paddy, millets, etc., in the distribution of groundnut cake. During the year July 1946 to June 1947, a total quantity of 235,201 tons of groundnut cake was sold to the ryots through the Agriculture Department.

Compost.--A scheme for the conversion of town refuse into compost is working in many municipalities and panchayat boards since 1944. 87 local authorities (55 municipalities and 32 panchayats) in the Province are now engaged in manufacturing compost manure. The total production of compost during the nine months from 1st January 1947 to 30th September 1947 amounted to 3.8 million c.ft. and 8.5 million c.ft. was sold to ryots during the same period. From the beginning of the scheme about 11.8 million c.ft. of compost were produced of which 8.1 million c.ft. were sold to ryots.

The compost is distributed to ryots either through co-operative societies or by the local bodies themselves. The sale is subsidised at the rate of 12 annas per 50 c.ft. of compost applied to land.

Rural compost making from waste vegetable matter.--This scheme has been in operation from 1945-46. The following statement shows the progress:-

Date of quarter ending.	Volume of villages the scheme is in operation.	Volume of manure prepared during the quarter in c.ft.	Volume put in land during the quarter inc.ft.
31st March 1946.	2,456	872,052	333,258
30th June 1946.	1,778	755,530	313,364
30th September 1946 .	2,088	1,519,323	1,263,354
31st December 1946.	2,405	1,393,466 1,519,323	1,270,403
31st December 1947.	2,054	875,058	513,094
30th June 1947.	2,491	13,698,249	13,591,891
30th September 1947.	2,279	6,160,734	566,735

Chemical fertilizers.--The Government of India have allotted 50,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 1,500 tons of Ammonium Phosphate, 3,900 tons of Ammonium Nitrate and 1,250 tons of Di Ammonium Phosphate to this Province for 1947-48. The Madras Government have also entered into and agreement with Messrs. The Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore, Ltd., by which they will get 2/5thK of the total production of the factory is expected to supply 2,400 tons of Ammonium Sulphate during the quarter ending 31st March 1948. The fertilizers are are mostly used for food crops.

Green manure cultivation.--With a view to augmentine the supply of green manures as quickly as possible, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for intensification of cultivation of green manure seeds, by which a subsidy of Rs.6.8.0 per bag of 160 lbs. would be given to the ryots who supply the seeds to the Agriculture Department. Half of this subsidy, i.e., Rs.3.4.0 per bag willbe recovered through the sale price of the seeds at the stage of distribution to ryots and the other half will be borne by the Madras Government and the Government of India. The total expenditure involved is Rs.6,50,000.

The intensify the cultivation of green manure trees and shrubs such as Adathoda, Calotropsis, Wild Indigo, Glyncidiea, Pungam and Malaipoovarasa in and around ryots fields and in all office compounds, chavadies, etc., the Government have also sanctioned a scheme by which a price in the shape of agricultural implements worth about Rs.10 will be awarded to a ryot who has grown the largest number of plants in each taluk. A rolling cup at a cost of about Rs.25 is also

established ...

established in each taluk to be awarded at the time of Jamabandi to the village officer in whose jurisdiction the largest number of shrubs and seedlings are grown and established by his efforts.

A proposal for the compulsory cultivation of green manure seeds in the Cauvery Mettur Project Area is also separately under consideration.

Orrissa.

The manure programme of the Province includes:-

(1) Supply of green manure seeds at subsidised rates.

(2) Subsidised distribution of ammonium sulphate, oilcake and bonemeal.

(3) Encouragement of the production and use of compost.

Dhanicha and Sunnhemp seeds are procured from within as well as from outside the Province and sold at 75 per cent. subsidy for manuring paddy crop. Dnring the year 1946-47, seeds worth Rs.16,500 were distributed for green manuring 4,272 acres of land. It is proposed to distribute seeds for green manuring 120,600 acres during the five years ending 1951-52.

The quantity of Ammonium Sulphate allocated by the Central Government to the Province is chiefly used for manuring food crops. It is being applied in combination with oilcake for manuring paddy crops and in order to reduce the cost of cultivation of paddy, 50 per cent. Subsidy is being allowed. For manuring other food crops, 25 per cent subsidy is allowed in the cost of Ammonium Sulphate and oilcake.

Manuring of paddy by bonemeal has been introduced from the year 1947-48 and 75 per cent. subsidy is being allowed. A quantity of 140 tons has been distributed during 1947-48. It is contemplated to distribute 1,500 tons of this manure during the five years ending 1951-52.

Composting of urban refuse is in progress in 7 municipalities in the province. It is proposed to extent this work to 17 more municipalities to get an annual production of 3,200 tons of compost manure. production of compost from acquatic weeds and forest litters is in progress at 60 centres. It is proposed to raise the number of centres to 500 by the end of 1951-52 with a production target of 100,000 tons. Rewards are being offered at Re.1 during the first year and As.8 during the subsequent years for 50 c.ft. of such compost produced. Composting of farmyard and cattle litter is being supervised by the staff.

United Provinces.

(a) Rural Composting Scheme.--Till recently subsidy for compost-making on an individual basis and rewards for

compost-making on an individual basis and rewards for compost making on a co-operative basis were being granted by Government to encourage the practice of compost-making in rural areas. The production of compost and the amount given as subsidy to cultivators is shown below:-

	Individual basis.	On co-operative basis.
(i) Compost made, 1946-47.	25.56 lakh mds.	29.40 lakh mds.
(ii) Subsidy given, 1946-47.	Rs.53,638	Rs.68,490

The experience gained in working the individual and co-operative compost-making schemes, however, revealed enormous possibilities of developing the manural resources in villages which were still lying unutilised in furtherance of the Grow More Food Campaign. These two schemes have, therefore, recently been substituted by a new scheme known as Rural Composting Scheme. The objective of the new scheme is to train and help cultivators in realising and developing their own manurial resources as a routine farm practice. The scheme seeks to develop a complete sense of feeling in the massed that the work involved and the advantages accruing therefrom are entirely their own. An entirely fresh approach to the problem has been made by harnessing the village schoolmaster who is best fitted for the role of a guide philosopher in the village.

It is proposed to tackle nearly 21,000 villages each year, spreading the activities ultimately in five to 105,000 villages in the provine. It is estimated that nearly 9 million tons of compost will be produced in the first year. The scheme has been launched in January 1948 and will cost nearly Rs.108 lakhs in the first year.

(b) Town Refuse Compost Scheme was started in August 1943 with a view to utilising the town refuse and night soil for purposes of manuring food crops. The figures for production of town manure are as follows:-

	Tons.
1944-45	51,000
1945-46	77,200
1946-47	91,900

During 1947-48, the Government fixed a target for compost production at 100 centres and raised the target for quantity of production to 2 lakh tons. The progress in the scheme has been entirely satisfactory and it is gratifying that the United Provinces has given a lead to all the other Provinces in this respect. It has now been decided to extend the scheme for another five years, increasing the number of centre to 260 municipalities, notified and town areas having a population of 5,000 to 10.000 persons, and raising the target of production to 6 lakh tons of manure annually.

The expenditure on the new schemes is estimated at Rs.1.51 lakhs during 1947-48 and Rs.6.21 lakhs for the next five years. The scheme contemplates award of subsidy to cultivators to the extent of 50 per cent. of the cost wherever necessary and also assistance to local .....

bodies in the form of interest-free loans, grants and acquisition of land for use as trenching ground. The Provincial and the District Congress Committees have evinced active interest in this scheme and their co-operation has been sought to derive maximum advantage from the scheme.

(c) Other manures and fertilisers distributed to cultivators:- The distribution of oilcakes, ammonium sulphate, bonemeal and Sanai seed for green manuring of various crops during 1946-47 is as follows:-

	Oilcake.	Ammonium Sulpahate.	Bonemeal.	Sanai seed.
1946-47...	1.29 lakh mds.	4,335 mds.	350 tons.	9,358 mds.

Oilcakes and Ammonium Sulphate are being distributed at cost price while bonemeal has been given out from the year 1947-48 at a subsidised rate of Rs.60 per ton against its market value of Rs.150 per ton. For green manuring of crops. Sanai seed is being issued to the cultivators at half the cost from 1947-48. A sum of Rs.3 lakhs has been approved for the purpose of subsidy.

West Bengal.

During 1946-47 the Government have distributed:-

252,000 maunds of oilcakes at controlled rates,
2,700 tons of bonemeal with 50 per cent. subsidy,
7,500 maunds of Ammonium Sulphate with 50 per cent. subsidy,
250 maunds of Ammonium Sulphate with 50 per cent. subsidy,
4,406 maunds of dainche and sunnhemp seeds free for green manuring,
60,000 tons of village compost, and
8,946 tons of town compost.

A P P E N D I X VIII

IMPROVED VARIETIES OF SEEDS.

Assam.

There are 3 Government farms for the multiplication of improved seeds and the total Government farm acreage for producing nucleus seeds at present is only 150 acres.

During the past 3 or 4 years, pulse seeds have, however, been procured from Bihar distribution to the growers.

Bihar.

The Government of Bihar have prepared schemes for the establishment of district and sub-divisional farms in order to test the suitability of improved seeds evolved by soil tracts and to multiply the seeds for distribution amongst registered growers. Under the Grow More Food Plan

for 1947-48, it is proposed to distribute 1 lakh maunds of improved paddy seeds, 50,000 maunds of wheat seed, 5,000 maunds of seeds of gram and maize each and 3,000 maunds of arhar seeds each year. A cheme for the multiplication of improved seeds of paddy is already functioning. Owing to the prevalence of black-market rates as a result of shortage of foodgrains within the province, it has not been possible for the Department to induce the registered growers to sell their produce to it at the control rates plus the sanctioned premium. Consequently the Department has not been in a position to attain this target of seed distribution. With a view to improving this situation, a proposal to substantially raise the rates of premia payable to cultivators for selling back their produce of seeds of improved varieties of paddy to the Department is engaging the consideration of Government.

Under the pre-war system of free demonstrations that has been revived by Government on a limited scale at present, the advantage of improved seeds (as well as manures, improved implements and better methods of cultivation) are demonstrated to cultivators on their own lands, the seeds, etc., for these demonstrations being supplied free to the cultivators concerned.

Bombay.

There are four schemes which provide for very extensive work in the regular and controlled multiplication and distribution of the seed of improved varieties of crops in tracts of the Bombay Province, suitable for the extension of such improved varieties. The crops, areas specifically mentioned in the schemes and quantities distributed are as follows:-

Name of crops and Areas,	Distributed up to June 1946.
1. Improved varieties of paddy in Dharwar and Belgaum Districts.	46,693 maunds.
2. Improved varieties of paddyin the North Konkan.	50,185 maunds.
3. Improved bajri in Gujarat ..	1,558 maunds.
4. Improved varieties of bajri, rabi jowar, wheat and gram in the 'scarcity areas' of the Deccan and Karnatak.	Bajri 11,464 maunds. Rabi jowar 34,240 " Wheat 15,831 maunds. Gram 1,584 maunds.

The following additional schemes have since been sanctioned for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds in the Province:-

(1) Multiplication and distribution of Sameri Maize in Panch Mahals.

(2) Multiplication and distribution of improved strains of paddy in Ratnagiri and Kanara Districts.

In addition to these schemes Government have also sanctioned a nucleus seed scheme for multiplication of certain special kinds of seeds with a view to bringing the seeds so obtained on the various seed multiplication and distribution schemes undertaken by Government.

Central...

Central Province and Behar

In the Provincial Development Plan, provision has been made for the establishment of Seed Farms at Nagpur, Bhandara and Wardha District and Mehkar in the Buldana District. Sites have been selected and arrangements are nearing completion for the establishment of these farms. The scheme for the establishment of 82 model projects and plots on the basis of one pertahsil for tyying out the local applicability of results obtained at various experimental stations and to demonstrate the approved methods of cultivation to cultivators has since been dropped by the Provincial Government.

Nucleus seed is all produced on Government farms and the ordinary method of multiplication through growers is in force.

Vegetable and Fruit Experimental Station has been started at Sendri near Bilaspur. 41 seed stores have already been sanctioned and work is in progress.

The multiplicatoon and distribution of rust tolerant varieties of wheat is in progress.

The following results in terms of increase of food have been obtained in the past 4 years:-

	1944-45.	1945-4	1946-47.	1947-48.
1. Paddy.	3,148	4,770	4,628	2,855.
2.Groundnut seed..	7,116	9,760	7,186	3,602
3.Wheat seed in cotton tract..		4,584	3,971	
4.Potatoes	3,978	2,250	1,686	Final figures not yet available.
5. Gram seed	5,057	[illegible] 3,004	[illegible] 3,701	1,867.

East Punjab.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a comprehensive scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds of paddy, millets, pulses, groundnut and green manure. The scheme was sanctioned in the first instance for one year, i.e., during 1946-47 and it has since been included in the 5-year plan sponsored by Government. All the previously existing individual seed multiplication schemes have been merged in this comprehensive scheme. The whole scheme is expected to result in an increased production of 63,520 tons of paddy during 1947-48 and 3.55 lakh tons annually up to 1951-52, i.e., in a period of five years.

The following are the details of work turned out during the agricultural year ending June 1947:

Crop.	Area of seed farms.	Area covered by improved seed: Dept. spread (Acres)	Natural spread (Acres)	Total. (Acres)
1.Paddy ...	30,979	575,000	4,000,000	4,575,000
2.Millets:- Ragi ...	423	41,654	188,755	230,409

P.T.O.

Cholam...	574	41,417	471,733	513,150
Korra ...	1,282	8,698	25,866	34,564
Cumbu ...	1,342	12,001	64,376	76,377

3. Pulses:-
Red gram — Nil — The work on improved seeds of could not be done in Salem District as the season for red gram was over by the time the comprehensive scheme was brought into force.

Figures not available 116,132

5. Green manure.. — Ditto. — 70,720

The quantities of seeds sold from Africultural depots during the year ending 30th June 1947 are given below:-

Name of seeds.	Quantity distributed.	
	Tons.	Lbs.
Paddy	12,540	...
Ragi	10	1,891
Cholam	27	1,574
Cumbu	5	911
Korra	3	2,092
Red gram	Nil	Nil
Groundnut	41	129
Kolingi	354	599
Daincha	69	151
Sunnhemp	140	343
Pillipesar..	100	2,131
Other green manures ..	27	1,029

The area under improved paddy strains, the production of paddy XXXXIXX, tXXXr and the increased production over the normal yield that were aimed at and attained during the year(1946-47) are furnished below:--

1. Area under improved strains of paddy:-

Aimed at .. .. 2,321,900 acres

Attained 780,335

2. Production of paddy in the area under improged strains:-

Aimed at .. .. 4,080,000 tons.

Attained 588,525

3. Approximate additional productbn due to improved seeds:-

Aimed at .. .. 240,000 tons.

Attained 107,300

The organisation and redistribution of the field staff and the implications of merging the old schemes in the comprehensive scheme took some time and this delay was to some extent a cause attributed for not implementing the comprehensive scheme in the right agricultural season of 1946. Added to this limiting factor, there were the heavy rains and flood and cyclone during November-December 1946, as a result of which most of the paddy-producing districts were affected as th crop was damaged over vast areas at the time of flowering. These two features were the main reasons that stood in the way of achieving the results to the extent programmed.

The details of work done during the agricultural 1946-47 for the quarter ending 30th September 1947 are durnished below:-

Crop.	Area of seed farms arranged. (Acres.)	Area covered by improved seeds. (Acres.)
Paddy ..	19,759	1,720,913
Ragi ..	454	39,073
Cholam ..	1,028	98,910
Cumbu ..	138	12,000
Korra ..	592	30,900
Groundnut ..	491	26,428
Red gram ..	31	48
Green manure ..	6,549	169,373

Orissa.

Improved strains of paddy have been evolved. Research works on pulses are continuing with financial assistance from the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute.

There are only 6 small farms one in each district with a total area of 90 acres for production of nucleus paddy seeds. It is contemplated to open three new farms with a total area of 900 acres for raising of nucleus paddy seeds.

A system of multiplication through Registered "A" and "B" class growers is being worked out and th multiplied bulk distributed to ordinary cultivators at the cost price, the transit and incidental charges being treated at subsidy.

It is anticipated that during 1951-52, the fifth year of the five-year programme, about 1,730,940 acres will be under improved paddy.

Improved seeds of wheat, gram, groundnut and maize evolved by the agriculture Departments of other provinces are being produred for their introduction in the province. It has been programmed to procure 100 mds. of each of the seeds every year.

United

United Provinces.

Multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds:-

The number of seed stores increased from 640 in 1943-44 to 780 in 1947-48. For bringing culturable waste and old fallow land under cultivation, improved seeds continued to be distributed at 10 per cent and even interest-free in deserving cases instead of at the usual rate of 25 per cent. interest. These stores distrinuted 10.01 lakh maunds of rabi and 2.42 lakh maunds of kharif seeds during 1946-47. It has now been felt that the existing institution of seed stores has outlived the utility for which it was originally established and the seed collected by those seed stores is not up to the desired standard. Government have, therefore, now under consideration the transference of the existing seed stores to co-operative Societies to be maintained and run by them. The Ministry will on the other hand maintain Basic Seed Stroes which will stock only first class pedigree seedof improved varieties raised on Government farms or by approved registered growers. The pedigree seed from the Basic Seed stores will be distributed to the Rural Seed Stores in rotation to enable them to maintain the purity of their seed. Government have also issued orders that all poor quality seed of "C" class in the rural seed stores, which is unfit for further distributi on should be disposed of for consumption as foodgrains.

West Benga.

The Government of Bengal planned to est: seed multiplication farms but according to the revised programme of the Government of West Bengal, 6 farms will be established in West Bengal. One of these farms is now being set up and three more will be established by the end of 1948-49. Each farm will have 200 acres of land. The mother seeds produced in these farms will be multiplied through registered growers.

APPENDIX IX.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MECHANISATION.

Assam.

Seed Depots of the Government had so long been trying for introducing different agricultural implement, e.g., light ploughs, hoes, prunners, etc. Roller sugarcane crushers of which 3 are now in operation, Persian wheels, etc., have also become popular now; A few tractors have been purchased for operation in a compact block of 300 acres and over, to grow different pulses and oilseeds. Some power driven pumps are also operating in the province for the last few years for cultivation of Boro paddy in certain areas where scarcity of water is felt.

Behar.

Schemes have been prepared by the Bihar Government for research work for evolving better varrieties of implements such as Bihar ploughs, suitable under local conditions, and manufacture of cheap agricultural tools and implements on a large scale.

Bombay...

Bombay.

It is proposed to carry out more intensive research work on the design and economical manufacture of improved agricultural implements and to investigate the possibility of more effective use of the mechanical appliances and apparatus in increasing crop production and saving cost of labour, time, etc.

Provisions was made for the establishment of a Tractor Section in the Development Plan but the original scheme has since been given up. A separate scheme for mechanical cultivation was started in October 1944, on the appointment of Mechanical and Transpoet Engineer. As present the Section has 69 tractors. 123 additional tractors have been indented from the Central Government and Agents.

Central Provinves and Berar.

During the next five years ending 1952-53, it is proposed to reclaim 110,000 acres of Kans infested land in the Saugor district by mechanical cultivation. Two units of 15 tractors each will be obtained from the Government of India and will be put into operation from March 1948.

East Punjab.

In order to modernize agriculture, and to bring under plough large areas of land lying waste at present, it is proposed to introduce power cultivation on a farm of 2,000 acres where economics of bullock cultivation versus power cultivation will be studied for the benefit of those intending to take to mechanized farming.

Madras.

With a view to obviating all complaints and difficulties, the Madras Government have ordered that 50 per cent. of the Provincial quota of steel should be set apart for agricultural purposes. The Director of Agriculture allocates this quantity districtwise and talukwise according to the needs of food ploducti on.

As regards agricultural implements, the Director of Agricultural allots a portion of his quota to approved fabricators who manufacture and sell the implements to the Agriculture Department for sale to the ryots at controlled prices fixed by the Dep.rtment.

In order to encourage mechanised cultivation by the use of modern agricultural machinery, the Government set up an Agricultural Engineering Branch in 1946. This engineering staff is assisting the ryots in all matters relati ng to agricultural implements and machinery, life irrigation, and well si king, power farming and soil conservation problems. They are also helping ryots to keep their machinery and eq ipment in good working orderand alos give them on hire engine pumping sets and tractors available with the Government. With a view to bringing as much waste land as possible under cultivation of food crops, the Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the hiring out of tractors maintained by the Agriculture Department to ryots, half of the net cost of the

The following schemes have been taken up during 1947-48:-

1. Naini Tal Tarai Colonisation scheme (District Naini Tal) envisages resettlement of 3,500 settlers in this area in the 2/3 years' programme. 50,000 acres of land has to be reclaimed and developed under this scheme. Anti-malaria and other development measures are being carried out in this area expeditiously. The Central Tractor Unit operations already began in January 1948 and it is expected that by the end of May 1948 about 10,000 acres of land would be reclaimed and brought under the plough. It is also proposed to establish a cattle breeding and dairy farm and steps have already been taken to that effect. The estimated yield from this area after full development is expected to be 375,000 maunds foodgrains.

2. Ganga Khadir (District Meerut) Colonisation Scheme envisages development of some 20,000 acres of land and resettlement of 2,000 settlers. The Central Tractor Unit operations already began in the area in December 1947and it is expected that by May next 10,000 acres will be broken and brought under cultivation. A number of colonists have already been selected from amongst refugees and er-servicemen for settlement in the area. The anticipated yield foodgrains in this area after the total development is expected to be 175,000 maunds.

3. Dunagri (District Almora):- This is a small hill scheme providing for resettlement of 300 ex-servicemen in 2 years. The area involved is 1,200 acres. Work in this area has started. By the end of of the year 1947-48 it is expected to settle 150 persons in hhis area.

West Bengal.

2,484 tons of iron and steel were distributed during 1946-47 through departmental seed stores for the manufacture of agricultural implements.

For better agricultural practices it is proposed to give out improved implements to cultivators so that crop outturn may improve under improved cuXltural practices. Improved ploughs and other implements designed from the Engineering Section are being manufactured and supplied to cultivators. For mechanized cultigation 10 tractors are being purchased.

APPENDIX X.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Assam.

Activities in Assam are divided into the following sections:

(1) Cattle Breeding and Dairy.
(2) Poultry.

Cattle Breeding and Dairy:-(a) The Government has established four Cattle Breeding and Dairy Farms in order

to....

produce graded breeding stock for distribution in the villages for multiplication of better type of animals.

(b) Necessary demonstration and propaganda have been conducted for introduction of fodder crops and their conservation, both as hay and silage.

Poultry:- On the result of the past experience of small stock poultry farms in Assam, a separate organisation has been set up during war years under the Grow More Food Campaign. Three farms for popultry breeding in order to produce graded breeding stock for distribution in the villages for multiplication of better type of poultry, H have been established.

Bihar.

With a view to increasing the production of livestock and their commodities and organising plans for their systematic improvement, a department of Animal Husbandry has been set up in Bihar. A number of self-contained schemes, to be worked and co-ordinated by the department, dealing with problems of improved cattle breeding, sheep and goat production, poultry development, improvement of dairy industry have been approved by Government. The objectives and results aimed at in these schemes are summarised below:-

Cattle Department:- The cheapest and quickest way of bull production which is essential for improving large numbers of cattle is by means of "key village" method under which grading up operation will be carried on. It is proposed to open two new cattle breeding farms, one in Pusca and another in Shahabad for improving and establishing a pedigreed herd of Bachaur cattle of North Bihar and of Hariana cattle of the Punjab. Bulls from these farms will be distributed to key villages and from there to other villages. So far, no work for the improvement of purely draught cattle has been undertaken in Bihar. With the establishment of these farms, the demand for good utility cattle in the province will bemet and further deteriorationin milk and draught qualities will be countered. A demonstration on the benefit of growing of fodder crops and preparation of silage will be given. A centre for introducing artificial insemination is working Patna. During the short period it has been in existence, it has done very useful work. It is contemplated to open two more artificial insemination centres in this province.

Sheep and Goat Development:- Very little attention has, so far, been paid to improve the small animals which play an important part in the rural economy. The white-woolled sheep of Bihar have got greate potentiality which can be developed, provided they are systematically graded up by better wool bearing rams. Thesheep breeding farm will encourage the production of good type of carpet and clothing wool and will also educate the Gareries (shepherds) to the value of proper shearing, washing and grading, so as to fetch higher prices. Similarly the ordinary village goats will be graded up to produce more milk. A farm for goat will soon be started in Gaya where purification of breed and establishment of herd will be carried on.

Poultry....

Poultry Development:- This province holds our great possibilities for the development of poultry industry in Chotanagpur and certain other tracts. The Central Poultry Farm will produce good breeding stock for distribution to registered breeders and to other subsidiary farms to be set up in tracts where poultry raising is generally carried out. This will bring about general improvement in the number and size of eggs as well as in the quality of table eggs.

Dairy Development:- The development of dairy industry in the province takes an important place in the set up of the Animal Husbandry programme. A rapid survey of large milk producing and consuming areas will be made and a systematic drive for increasing the production of clean and wholesome milk in the provinve will ptart. This will be achieved by the appointment of a Dairy Development Officer and staff, who will work in co-operation with the Municipalities, Co-operative Department and other local bodies. The necessity for initiating the development of dairy in the provinve along sound and economic lines, consistent with the practice and methods employed by the producers will also be fulfilled. The use of Goshalas and Pinjrapole will also be made in augmenting the supply of milk. To achieve this, Goshalas will be encouraged to breed better cattle of dairy type for production of milk. Pedigree bulls from the Government Cattle Farm elsewhere are already being distributed to Goshalas free of cost. Establishment of a Dairy Farm (Rajendra Gokul) to be run on Wardha lines in Patna, has also been subsidized by Government.

Bombay.

The Bombay Government have made arrangements to control cattle feed and concentrates are being distributed at concession rates. Milk distribution schemes including tones or blended milk have been in operation in Bombay city and Poona and over a lakh ofpeople in Bombay are taking advantage of the scheme. The Governme nt have decided to restrict further the export of table butter outside the province and have reduced the export quota by about 25 per cen

Central Provinces and Berar.

On the lapse of Defence of India Act in September 1946 Provincial Government felt the necessity of reimposing restrictions on slaughter and movement of cattle, sheep and goats in the interest of preservation of ligestock wealth of the provinve. Accordingly Provincial Government have passed the Central Provinces and Berar Cattle, Sheep and Goats (Slaughter and Movement) Control Bill in May 1947 and promulgated the same as the Central Provinves and Berar. Cattle, Sheep and Goats (Slaughter and Movement) Control Act No.XVI of 1947. The purpose of the Act is to maintain an adequate supply of milk and to promote agricultural interests so that the production of foodgrains may be kept at a high level. The field staff of the Civil Veterinary Department, Central Provinves and Berar, have been instructed to see that the provisions of the Act are rigidly enforced in all the slaughter houses and other places

under their supervision and this has resulted in appreciable decrease in slaughter of useful cattle.

As regards export of cattle, sheep and goats from the province 65 applications have been received since the promulgation of the Act in May 1947, of which 9 were rejected and the rest which were for export of 2 or 3 animals at a time along with their calves were sanctioned. In majority of cases the applicants were advised to sell their animals within the province itself where there was deman and a ready market.

Key Village Scheme:-With a view to improving the existing non-descript stock by grading, government have sanctioned a scheme for the distribution of approved bulls. The object of this scheme isto locate 6 to 8 approved bulls in a compact area of as many villages as possible with a population of about 500 to 600 cows. This scheme envisages the establishment of 20 Key Village Centres per year at the rate of 1 key village centre per district per year. So far 101 approved bulls have been distributed in different key village centres in the province. A Livestock Officer alcng with field staff to assist him have been appointed recently. This officer is visiting difference areas in the province with a view to purchasing as many local bulls as possible. He is also visiting Karnal, Bangalore and other places outside the province for importing better milch-strain bulls.

Poultry Development Scheme:-With a view to initiating large scale development of poultry industry in this Province and to meet the demand for pure bred birds and eggs, which is progressively increasing, poultry units have been established at all cattle breeding farms and important district veterinary dispensaries. In due course, it is proposed to equip all the districts, tahsil and outlying dispensaries with small units of pure bred birds. All these units will function as supply centres of improved poultry and eggs to cultivators and other interested persons. In order to arrange lagge scale production and distribution of improved poultry and hatching eggs, Government have taken over the military poultry farm from the Defence Department on the 12th Aug ust 1946, with a stock of 500 pullets and 62 cockerels. Since August 1946, up to the end of December 1947, 71,909 eggs, 30 hens, 227 cockerels, 118 pullets, 13,354 chickens were produced. Of these, 23,627 were kept in incubators and 41,889 eggs were sold as table eggs and 4,449 eggs forhatching purposes. Besides 29 cocks, 118 hens, 2,935 cockerels, 244 pullets and 3,036 chickens were sold till the end of December 1947.

East Punjab.

During the year 1947-48, the district staff has been extremely busy in dealing with outbreaks of contagious diseases in livestock particularly rinderpest in cattle. Two centres have been opened for the production of "Goatis" which has been supplied to all the districts and it has been possible to immunise lakhs of cattle against rinderpest and thus save the livestock wealth of the province. Apart from rinderpest inoculation and vaccination work on a large scale has been carried out to give immunity to cattle

against....

against haemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarter and other contagiousdiseases.

There are at present 178 veterinary hospitals, 40 permanent veterinary dispensaries and 514 outlying dispensaries.

Nearly 10,000 pedigree and privately-owned approved bulls are at present working in different districts as a result of which marked improvement in livestock has been observed. Both the cattle and buffalo breeding work are receiving special attention in areas considered most suitable for the purpose.

Several research schemes are being carried out at Government Livestock Farm, Hissar, where a Buffalo Breeding Farm has also been recently started. Investigations are also being made regarding indigenous sheep breeding and wool analysis. A Camp Veterinary College has also been started at Hissar from 15th February 1948.

Madras.

The Government of Madras have established two livestock farms, one at Hosur in Salem district and the other at Lam in Guntur district. The former has, of late, been expanded very much and the latter is being expanded. The chief object of the station at Hosur is to raise pure bred breeding bulls for supply to the districts and for this purpose nucleus herds of Kangayam, Hallikar and Scindhi breeds are maintained The research station at Lam has been the main centre for the maintenance of a nucleus herd of Ongole bulls for breeding purposes. These two stations demonstrate to the ryots the art of breeding and management of cattle.

Grants are sanctioned by Government to District Boards for purchase of pure bred breeding bulls for distribution among interested ryots, Panchayat Boards and other corporate societies. Government h ave initiated the "Livestock Distribution Scheme" under which adult breeding bulls of different breeds are purchased and distributed free to ryots in the breeding tract every year. The bulls become the property of the custodians at the end of the 3rd year. Scindhi and Murrah buffaloes, bulls and young bulls of the Murrah breed are also purchased from Northern India and distributed to interested ryots every year under the scheme. These ryots hav to rear the yound bulls to the age of 2½ and 2¾ years, when the bulls begin to serve. A subsidy of Rs.75 per year is given to the ryots. The bull is then taken into the regular scheme and it should serve 180 cows during a period of three years before it is declared the property of the custodian.

In certain Government Veterinary Institutions, a Scindhi breeding bull or Delhibuffalo breeding bull or both according to the needs of the place, are stationed. The cows or she-buffaloes in these institutions get the free services of the bulls. Kangayam or Hallikar or Ongole bulls are also placed for stud purposes in important veterinary institutions in the Presidency.

In order to create interest in livestock improvement, particularly in the Kangayam tract, a breed society to assist the breeders engaged in breeding Kangayam cattle, has been formed in the Coimbatore district. A scheme also for the improvement of the Kangayam cattle is being carried out at the Pattagar farm at Palayakottah, Coimbatore district, with the object of improving the milking qualities of Kangayam cows without impairing the draught qualities ofthe make by selective breeding and grading.

To stop the premature destruction of cattle or breeding value, a scheme is working in the Madras city by which cows which are fit for breeding are sent to Kancha No.40 of Kambakkam Reserve Forest, Chingleput district, where grazing facilities exist. A co-operative society at Madras has been entrusted with this work.

To encourage the ryots to pay more attention to the rearing of the female stock born to approved breeding bulls until they attain maturity, a subsidy of Rs.4 per month for each heiger is given for two years. This scheme is working in the principal breeding tracts of the province, viz.. Kangayam, Ongole and Hallikar.

To minimise the mortality among calves in the city of Madras, the cow owners in the city having 10 cows or more havebeen selected and a subsidy of Rs.35 per calf is given to the owner for each calf alive at 9 months age. Thus,the cow owners are encouraged to rear their calves better.

The Government Veterinary Department has made a start with grading of village cattle. To ensure that the progeny of approved stud bulls in the province is available, a register containing full particulars of all cows served by each bull is being maintained together with its progeny by the Veterinary Department.

To maintain stimulus and interest in the breeding f pedigree stock, regular cattle shows are being held every year, one for Kangayam bre ed in Coimbatore district, one for the Ougole in the Guntur district and one for Scindhi in the Anamalais. Milking competitions are also arranged at these cattle shows. 56 one-day cattle shows were held during 1945-46 at Government expense at which prizes were awarded for each class, one for bulls, another for cows and two for the progeny of approved breeding bulls.

A scheme also exists for improvement of mutton or hairy type of sheep. According to this scheme, a certain number of Mandyor rams in the Southern districts and Nellore rams in the Northern districts are kept at stud in flocks of ewes of the mutton or hairy type owned by private breeders in the proportion of 1 ram to every 50 ewes. The requisite number of rams are supplied free by theGovernment. The places selected for this experiment are Omalur in Salem district and Bezwada in Kistna district.

There are two poultry farms attached to the Lives stock Research Stations at Hosur and Lam. There is also another poultry farm at Teynampet, Madras. Each of these farms maintained 600 birds. Birds of the exotic breeds are sold to the public at a very low price.

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There are also two poultry production centres in Madras intended to increase poultry production work in the City. A scheme for the improvement of poultry by attaching poultry units to some of the Agricultural Research Stations has been sanctioned by the Government by the Government and the work is in progress. There are at present 24 poultry demonstration units attached to the veterinary institutions of the Presidency, to give demonstrations for the benefit of the public on methods of poultry management and improvement. Further, certain private concerns and co-operative societies like the American Arcot Mission at Katpadi, the co-Operative Egg Marketing Society at Tinnevelly which undertake poultry development work, are subsidized by the Government.

Orissa.

Stock Improvement.

(a) Cattle Breeding:- There is no distinctive breed for Orissa. The Government have, therefore, taken up the importation of pedigree bulls and buffalo bulls for grading the indigenous stock. For this purpose, a Provincial Livestock Breeding Farm has been established at Angul. It is proposed to expand the farm and to distribute pedigree bulls to suitable cultivators for improving their stock.

With a view to improving the indigenous non-descript cattle with poor draught capacity and low milk yield, the Utkal Go-Mangal Samiti maintain pedigree bulls for distribution free of cost. Arrangement is being made to obtain bul under the post-war scheme as soon as possible. In order to help the Samiti in carrying on its programme of breeding operations, provision has been made to give contributions by Government for starting bull and buffalo centres all over the province.

It is proposed to open two district breeding farms. For improvement of Goshalas, it is proposed to supply each Goshala with 2 improved bulls free of cost and 5 cows at half the cost.

(b) Sheep Breeding:- With a view to improving the quantity of wool, pure bred Bhkaner rams have been imported and distributed among the deserving hosts. The flock owners are gradually realising the importance of sheep breeding especially for wool production. So much so that there is a great demand for rams. More units will be opened in due course.

(c) Goat Breeding:- The policy adopted is to grade up the South Orissa goats with the imported milch type Beetal goats of the Punjab and the North Orissa indigenous goats by the pure black Bengal type. At present only four breeding centres are working. More centres will be opened as soon as the new batch of animals is obtained.

(d) Poultry Breeding:- In order to develop this industr the distributions of pure bred R.I.R. and W.L.H. birds and eggs to the deserving candidates has been taken up. This

section of the Provincial Livestock Breeding Farm is gaining popularity from all directions. Pure R.I.R. and W.L.H. birds are being given to intending poultry breeders at concession rates.

The Orissa Government have decided to take over all veterinary institutions at present managed by the local bodies and bring them under Government control. It is proposed also to open ~~XX~~ more veterinary institutions and stockmen centres. In order to relieve fodder shortage in the provice, improvement of pastures has been taken up under the post-war scheme. Experiments are being carried out in the Provincial Livestock Breeding Farm to find out the nutritive valu~~XX~~ of some fodder grasses. In order to have adequate trained veterinary staff, the Government is sending every year candidates with stipend to the Bengal, Madras, Bihar and Bombay Veterinary Colleges as the Orissa Province has no Veterinary College of its own. Candidates are being sent for advanced poultry husbandry training at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and for post-graduate training in dairy husbandry at the Indian Dairy Research Institute in addition to the post-graduate and advanced animal husbandry training at the former institute.

Propaganda is being carried out by the subordinate staff in the course of their ordinary tours for the improvement of cattle, growing of fodder crops and other allied subjects. Cattle Shows are being held for the furtherance of livestock, agriculture and industrial improvement in the Province.

United Provinces

The United Provinces Cattle (Movement) Control Order has been rescinded and the restrictions on the export of cattle by rail from the United Provinces which had been revived in January 1947, after the termination of the Defence of India Rules in October 1946, have also been withdrawn. The reasons for the removal are that (1) no such ban on movement of cattle exists in other provinces and (2) representations have been made against its reimposition. The United Provinces Poultry (Movement) Control Order has been cancelled as it was felt that the supply of eggs in the Province is sufficient to meet the demand of the Province as well as of other provinces. In order to meet the demand for improved breeds of poultry from poultry breeders, Government are maintaining 10 poultry farms at various places in the Province.

West Bengal.

A scheme for the establishment of a Central livestock research cum breeding station at Haringhatta will go into operation very soon. Cattle breeding, dairy, poultry breeding, goat breeding are the main features of the station which, it is expected, will produce 1,400,000 lbs. of milk 13,000lbs. of butter, 27,000 poultry and 27,000 eggs, 1,500 goats and 17,000,000 mds. of fodder per year.

Improvement of cattle is being done by distribution of seri-bulls in the hills and Hariana bulls purchased from

up.....

up-country ~~of [illegible]~~ in the plain in compact block for stud purposes. The scheme also provides for the improvement of poultry and goats by the distribution of improved breeds of these classes of livestock reared at Government farms.

APPENDIX XII.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

Assam:-

Seeds from U;S.A., Kashmir and other important Fruit Nurseries in the country were imported and distributed to the growers and, as a result of this, the crisis of the province during recent years of war was met with.

The Horticultural Development Scheme, an integral of the Grow More Food Campaign has been functioning in the province since 1945 with the object of increasing overall fruit production both by improving the standard of yield in the existing plantations by inducing the growers to take to better orchard practices and also by increasing the area under all classes of fruits. In order to ensure a steady supply of reliable seeds, plants, suckers, grafts, etc., of different prices, six fruit nurseries have also been organised under this scheme.

Bihar.-

Proposals for the expansion of the Horticultural Section involving the creation of (a) a Fruit Section, (b) a Vegetable Section and (c) a Section for the Preservation of Fruits and Vegetable are under consideration. A Fruit Production Scheme has been launched for doing propaganda work for the immediate increase in the production of fruits in the Province, During the half-year from April to September 1947 against an approved programme for th entire year consisting of (a) improvement of 5,000 acres of existing orchards by better cultural practies, (b) puttin 1,000 acres under quick growing fruits, (c) planting of 75,000 plants of mango, litchi and other fruit trees and (d) propagation of 50,000 fruit grafts through departmental farms and approved nurseries, the actual achievements are noted below:

(a) 2,195 acres of orchards were brought under improved cultivation, (b) 446 acres were put under quick growing fruits, (c) 40,800 fruit trees were planted in 816 acres of land and(d) 27,760 fruit grafts were prepared at Government Farms and in approved private nurseries. The above achievements are expected to bring about an increased fruit production of 2,840 tons. During the same period 23,199 fruit grafts were supplied to growers on cash payment, and 23,790 seedlings of Kagzi lime, guavas and papayas were distributed free to the cultivators and others interested in fruit-growing.

Bombay.

The Bombay Government has sanctioned a scheme for the ....

extension...-

extenstion of cultivation o sweet potatoes in the districts of Belgaum, Satara, Poona and Ahmednagar at a cost of Rs.2 lakhs, covering an area of about 1,000 acres. It is proposed to supply the cultivators with potato-manure-mixture and vines at half the rate. The total yield of sweet potato is expected to increase by 8,000 tons. The scheme has since been extended to E.K. and Kolaba districts at an estimated cost of about Rs.10,640. In addition, Government have also santioned:-

(1) A five-year scheme for cultivation of potatoes in the province at an estimated cost of Rs.1,02,331.

(2) A five-year scheme for vegetable cultivation at estimated cost of Rs.3,00,800.

(3) A five-year scheme for establishment of a number of central and subsidiary fruit nurseries for promoting fruit cultivation at an estimated cost of Rs.6,43,625.

Central Provinces and Berar.

About 4,61- ---. vegetable seeds worth Rs.18,847 have been supplied to cultivators since ist April 1947.

In addition to this, 187,442 seedings have been distributed and 1,801 kitchen gardens visited for rendering all necessary help and advice.

East Punjab.

Vegetables:- All Farm Managers on departmental farms were instructed to sow maximum area under vegetables, partly to meet the shortage of vegetables, and largely to supply to the refugees necessary seedlings for planting. Lakhs of plants were supplied to the zamindars and this contributed greatly to the mitigation of gegetable famine in the province.

Fruits:- In order to develop the fruit industry on modern lines, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for starting co-operative Garden Colonies in almost every district for the benefit of refugees from West Punjab and Fruit-growers in the East Punjab. In these colonies all the work such as nursery prduction, irrigation, control of pests, marketing of fruit, preservation and cold storage, etc., will be done on co-operative lines. Suitable sites have already been selected and allotments will be made shortly by a committee of the East Punjab Government.

Madras.

As a result of the vigorous efforts made by the Provincial Government to extend the cultivation of potatoes, it is estimated that there will be a bumper potato crop of about 40,000 tons in the Nilgiris along. Large quantities of dehydrated potatoes imported from America are being sold to the public in all Madras districts at a highly subsidised rate of As. 4-3 per lb. as against the cost price of Rs.1.6per lb.

In February 1946, the Government sanctioned a scheme -

for....

for conducting soil survey in Ceded Districts for assessi the possibilities of extending fruit cultivation at a cost of Rs.8,620 for a period of one year. The scheme was subsequently extended for a period of ~~XXX YXXX. TXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXX~~ six months at a cost of Rs.4,366 from 18th May 1947. The Government of India's sanction for 50 per cent, grant towards the original scheme and its extension has been obtained.

The Laboratory examination of the soil and water samples collected in the course of the soil survey work was completed.

Orissa.

A fruit development scheme has been launched from 1946 to distribute short and long-term fruit suckers and grafts on concessional rates to the fruit-growers of the Province. 5 fruit nurseries on 12 acres of land have bee started so far and the following number of grafts, sucker and seedlings have been distributed up to date:-

Banana suckers . . .	144724 Nos. for 474 acre
Papaya seedlings . . .	236305 Nos. for 364 acre
Pineapple suckers . . .	234304 Nos. for 52 acre
Mango, Sapota, Orange, Lemon Guava, Rose-apple, Pumelo grafts. . . .	24779 Nos. for 448 acre
Coconut seedings . . .	5675 Nos. for 81 acre
Papaya seeds . . .	292 Tolas for 29 acres.

The scheme has gained popularity and there is a growing demand for the supply of grafts and suckers. In order to meet the demand of the fruit growers, it is proposed to increase the number of fruit nurseries.

By-products of Fruits:-A scheme for the preservation of fruits has been started from March 1947 with a view to utilising cull and undersized fruits, which are wasted in season, and particularly with the object of making all types of fruits available throughout the year by manufacturing various fruit by-products. By-products worth Rs. 15,000 have been prepared. This scheme has gained popularity and there is growing demand for the supply of these nutritious food products from different quarters.

A vegetable seed farm with an area of 10 acres of land has been started since January 1947 with the object of supplying pure and improved varieties of country vegetable ~~seedsXX~~ to the public.

The Farm has so far produced 482 lbs. of different varieties of seeds out of which 101 lbs. have been distributed and the balance will be distributed during the enduring kharif season.

United Provinces.

(a) Fruit Nurseries:- A major activity of the horticulture section has been in connection with the development of fruit-nurseries at places Hill Bagesh war, Pitheragarh, Champawat in the Almora district and Gwalden, Pauri and Kotdwara in the Garhwal district. A scheme for the production and supply of seedings of fruit trees at cost price to the fruit-growers as well as the exsoldiers has been sanctioned by the Ministry. Under the scheme, a central nursery has been established at each of the departmental horticulture gardens at Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Saharapur and Chaubattia and at the Nazul gardens at Faizabad.

The nurseries are propagating fruit plants for large scale distribution and the staff will render technical and other advice in the rearing of the plants after they have been distributed. The scheme will cost Rs. 73,000 during 1947-48. The nursery at Lucknow has distributed 12,000 fruit plants and Saharanpur will distribute nearly 42,000 by the end of 1947-48. The Allahabad nursery has distributed 10,000 trees during 1946-47 and the nursery at Chaubattia has nearly 14,000 plants ready for distribution.

(b) Intensification of Horticultural Development:- The horticultural staff at the Government gardens was not considered adequate and was in the past mainly employed in maintaining the gardens. It has now been strengthened with a view to enabling it to intensify the development of hrticulture throughout the province. Special development staff was appointed in 1946 to follow up the supply of seedlings with technical guidance on proper planning, care and renovation of orchards. The expenditure will be nearly Rs. 1.5 lakhs during 1947-48.

(c) Training of Malis:- The progress of horticultural development in the province has, to a considerable extent, been retarded by the paucity of trained malis. A scheme for the training of malis at the various Government gardens estimated to cost Rs.18,000 during 1948-49 and another scheme for in tensifying research on fruits and vegetables in the plains of the United Provinces estimated to cost Rs.1.04 lakhs recurring and Rs.1.69 lakhs non-recurring during 1948-49 are under consideration and it is hoped will be launched before long.

West Bengal.

The expansion of vegetable cultivation in Bengal is underway and the problem of meeting the consequent increasing demand for good seeds and replacing inferior seeds now in the market is a very real one. As a first step, a scheme for the production of viable Indian vegetable seeds at Krishnagar farm was sanctioned and about 2½100lbs. of another seeds were produced in the farm during 1946-47.

Schemes for distribution of winter vegetable seeds were also undertaken. 11,500 lbs. of seeds and 245 lakh seedlings were distributed during 1946-47. A scheme for production of potatoes for supply to civil population was undertaken during 1946-47 and continued up to 31st October 1947. As a result of the scheme, it was possible to grow

potatoes....

potatoes on additional area of 460 acres in the plains and 343 acres in the hills which produced 36,000 maunds and 20,000 maunds of potatoes respectively.

In order to solve the present very unsatisfactory position regarding supply of potato seeds, a scheme for production of comparatively disease-free seeds at Rangbul farm (Darjeeling) has been sanctioned. The seeds raised at this farm will be multiplied through registered growers in the plains. It is expected that as a result of the scheme 90,000 maunds of seed potatoes will be produced during 1948.

A scheme for controlling the commonly occurring fungal diseases of potatoes has been sanctioned. This measure will help the stepping up of production to a great extant.

APPENDIX XIII

FISHERIES.

Assam.

In 1947, the Government of Assam appointed two Fishery Officers for collection of preliminary data to prepare a scheme for the development of fisheries in the province. Surveys of important fisheries tanks, marketing centres, spawning, and breeding grounds, etc., have been carried out by them. The Government also sent men to be trained in Inland Fisheries at Calcutta;.

Bihar.

Under the Grow More Fish plan as an adjunct of the Grow More Food Campaign of the Government, the yield of inland fish is expected to show marked increase in as much as the quantity of fish fry distributed to tank-owners of the Province has increased from 7 lakhs in 1944 to 20 lakhs in 1947.

Besides the efforts at increased production of fish, applications for supply of yarn for making nets, whenever received from fishermen, were duly recommended to the authorities for expediting supply.

A number of co-operative societies among the inland fishermen of the Province have been formed, and formation of more is being duly encouraged for organising the industry on sounder lines.

An enlarged fishery scheme to intensify the production of fish, by appointment of an adequate number of field staff and organisation of the Department to that end, is under examination. So far 8 Fishery Inspectors, have received training in the Inland Fishery course of the Government of India and also a number of Fishery Assistants have been imparted training under the Department In future many more candidates are going to be trained under the two above-mentioned schemes of training.

The present staff consists of one Superintendent of Fisheries, 11 Fishery Inspectors and 4 Fishery Assistants as against one Superintendent of Fisheries, 2 Fishery Inspectors and 1 Fishery Assistant in 1943.

Two Departmental candidates have been selected for advanced training in Fisheries in the U.S.A. One has already proceeded to Alabama for training and the other is expected to leave for Washington shortly.

Programme under operation at present are:-

(a) Distribution of carp fry from 8 distribution centres established for stimulating fish culture in the tanks and ponds of the Province.

(b) A systematic prospecting of the unexplored rivers and streams of the Province has been undertaken, whereby a large number of breeding grounds of fish have been located. Wherefrom economic collection of spawn and larval fry are made for distribution.

(c) Interest-free loans are being granted for improvementand repair of derelict tanks, to make them fit for pisciculture.

(d) With a view to improving the condition of the existing natural fisheries consisting of rivers and lakes, a regular survey has been undertaken in most of the districts of the Province which has made much headway.

Bombay.

The Government of Bombayis following a policy of encouraging co-operation among fishermen by giving preference to Co-operative bodies in catering to their needs. Articles like trucks, twine, coal-tar, etc., required for the fishing industry are made available to them at controlled rates, as far as possible.

A scheme for the sanction of loans to fishermen at a low rate of interest with boats and nets as security has already been ap roved by the Government. As a result of this, the number of fishermen applying for loans increased considerably during 1946-47, the total loans disbursed to them amounting to Rs.1,55,850. Subsidies are also granted by the Government to fishermen in distress. As much twine as could possibly be released has been made available to the fishermen. The present monthly quota of twine released to fisherman is 66 bales.

A technological laboratory, duly equipped with apparatus and equipment for conducting experiments on the manufacture of fish-meal, gelatin, fish,etc., has been established at a non-recurring cost of Rs.50,000. The scheme for the establishment of marine aquarium at Bombay at an estimated cost of Rs.50,000 and research stations at Karwar and Ratnagiri at an estimated cost of Rs.4,70,000 have been included in the 5-year post war reconstruction programme of the Fisheries Department.

The pioneering work in the exploitation of off-shore fisheries has also been undertaken. The Government in

consultation....

consultation with the Ahmedi Shipyard, has designed vessels capable of being equipped with a 20 B. H. P. engine, so that the fishermen may be able to cruise over a wider range than now, in search of fish. The proposed vessels will mark an advance on the present sailing boats, and will be fitted with improved types of sails.

A scheme embodying proposals for adequate fish landing facilities at the Sassoon Dock has already been forwarded to the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, for early execution. The question of improving landing sites at Satpati Chivle, etc., in the Thana district has also been taken up.

A scheme for the improvement of fish curing facilities at the various centres in the Ratnagiri and Kanara district has received sanction of the Government. The scheme provid for cement concrete platforms, copious supply of fresh water, permanent fish-curing sheds over the platforms and erection of compound wells at a total non-recurring outlay of Rs. 8,45,950. Arrangements have also been made for adequate supply of salt at cheap rates for curing fish.

The Provincial Government have decided to establish a fish farm at Khopoli which will serve as an experimental station to conduct experiments on the breeding of the various exotic and indigenous fish, their rate of growth, their adaptability to various environments, their food requirements and other life habits under controlled conditions. It is also proposed to establish further fish farms at Poona and Ahmedabad.

Facilities are being made available to Fishermen's organisations to establish ice factories. It is proposed to put up five-ton ice plants at important fish landing sites along the coast, one plant to be erected each year during the four successive years. These plants will be made available to Fishermen's Associations or Co-operative Societies with some amount provided as subsidy and some as loan.

One of the most important by-products of fish industry is shark liver oil. During the period from April 1947 to January 1948, the output of neat shark liver oil was over 2,500 gallons with an average vitamin A potency of 15,000 international units per gramme. 1,620 gallons of neat shark liver oil was supplied to the Haffkine Institute for the manufacture of vitamin tablets. The rest was used for the manufacture of shark liver oil Bombay Brand. Shark liver oil in a concentrated form was also recently put in the market under the trade name "Elasmin" and sold in 1 oz. bottles.

Central Province and Berar.

In September 1945, an Assistant Fishery Development Officer was appointed to take up the work of preliminary survey of tanks and rivers and their fish fauna with a view to assessing the possibilities of fishery development in the Province. Subsequent to this exploratory survey the Assistant Fishery Development Officer was directed to concentrate on actual production of fish. The chief problem with which the Fishery Scheme is faced is that of "seed". It was observed by the Assistant Fishery,

Development Officer in his preliminary investigation that there did not exist in this Province any trade in collection and marketing of the larval forms "spawn" of fish. It was, therefore, necessary to investigate tanks and rivers and locate the spawning grounds of the important food fish, viz., Rohu, Catla, Calbasu and Mrigal from where it may be possible to collect "fish seed" for cultural purposes. This evidently is a work that is likely to take considerable time. The Assistant Fishery Development Officer, therefore, decided totake up a few tanks and stock them with "spawn" imported from Calcutta. In Bengal there is a trade, established after decades of experience and survey work, in collection and marketing of "carp spawn" and "fish seed" is available in Calcutta market during the breeding season. "Spawn" was imported in July 1946 and liberated in a small seasonal tank, selected and prepared for the purpose. About 5,000 fingerlings obtained from this tank were transplanted into the Telenkhery tank, where they have grown well. In fact some varieties have grown even better than in Bengal waters. There are at present in stock about 4,000 fish (one thousand estimated as morality after liberation into the tank) weighing on an average 3 seers each which would fetch Rs.18,000 at Rs.1-8 per seer.

The Assistant Fishery Development Officer also continued the work of survey and location of spawning grounds. During July 1946, he was able to locate one such spot in the Khindsi tank at Ramtok. Here one of the fish named above, namely Calbasu, breeds and it is expected that it would be possible to collect spawn from this spot and use it for stocking. An attempt was made in this direction by the Assistant Fishery Development Officer during July 1947 but due to unforeseen causes the eggs that were collected did not hatch. A limitation of this source is that spawn obtained would be of only one variety. The "seed" of the more important and quick-growing fish, viz., Catla and Rohu will still have to be obtained from Calcutta market till more spawning places are located in the rivers of the Province or till the fish brought from Calcutta and liberated in local tanks breed. It appears that they would reach maturity by the next rainy season and, in order to conserve the stock, netting in this tank has been suspended.

During November 1946, two more trained officers were employed under the Fishery Scheme. They surveyed their own areas of operation and about thirty tanks were acquired by the three Assistant Fishery Development Officers at different places in the Province. It was proposed to stock these tanks with about 6 lakhs of fingerlings of cata, Rohu, Mrigal and Calbasu obtained from "spawn" that was to be imported from Calcutta and the tanks were ready for stocking. But owing to the continued disturbed state of the city and complete dislocation of trade it was found that import of "spawn" to Calcutta from the centres of collection, had altogether stopped and no "spawn" was available even to the local tank-owners of Bengal. The Calcutta market having failed, help of Fishery Organisation of the Government of the United Provinces was sought. They also were unable to supply "carp spawn" in the quantities required by the Central Provinces Government or from centres whence it would have been safe and

economical.....

economical to transport the "seed fish" to the Province. Only about 8 to 10 thousand fry were supplied from the United Provinces and have been liberated in tanks in Jubbpure and Saugor

Failing in their attempts to secure carp fry from Calcutta and Allahabad, the Assistant Fishery Development Officers with the help of the Fishery Inspectors made an all-out effort to collect fry or fingerlings of these fish at spots they had previously selected with specially designed nets prepared on the Bengal pattern. Collection was arranged in the Weinganga at Bhandara and Pauni, in the Mahanadi at Rajim and Arang, in the Narbada at Hoshangabad and in the Kanhan, Dhasan, Biarma, Sonar, Kopra and Bira rivers. In some cases it was found that the current being fast there was hardly any catch. In the larger rivers, viz., the Kanhan, Weinganga, Mahanadi and Narbada, it was observed that the catch was heavy but lacking in the fast growing, non-predatory varieties required for culture. The Fishery Section is also contemplating cultures of murrels, another class of important food fish, in some of the tanks under its control. Arrangements have been made to import 60,000 fingerlings of murrels from Hyderabad. About 3,000 have already been received and the rest, it is expected would be received early in 1948. Besides, the Government is trying to procure fingerlings of murrels locally. In the absence of selected varieties referred to above, attempts are being made to stock some tanks with fingerings of Cirhina Cirrhosa. This fish belongs to the same family as Rohu, Catla and Mrigal but is a low-growing and does not grow to a large size. About 3,000 such fingerlings have been stocked in a tank at Nagpur and five thousand more would be stocked in the same tank. It is also proposed to stock one of the tanks with fingerlings of Clarius magur. About 3,000 fingerlings have already been liberated in the tank at Sonegaon and attempts are being made to procure more. It is anticipated that adequate quantity of spawn will be available next year from local resources, as well as Calcutta and that it will be possible to handle large scale fish farming in departmental as well as private tanks.

East Punjab.

A great deal of useful work resulting in increased supply of fish was done by the Fisheries Department of the United Punjab. As a result of partition, the East Punjab Government have been left only with nucleus staff Majority of the fishermen being Muslims, have migrated to the West Punjab. The staff of the Fisheries Departme has taken up the marketing of fish directly under their supervision by organising fishing parties. A scheme for stocking with fish a large number of impounded waters in the East Punjab has also been submitted to Government.

Madras.

As a result of the expansion of the Fisheries Department of Madras, the provincial Government has a good team of technical personnel for development of fishery resources of the Province. Eight Fishery

nonstration....

demonstration Units have surveyed 3,175 pieces of water. Four rivers have been surveyed to locate spawning grounds. Fish sancturies have been established in a number of places. Eight demonstration farms have distributed fish fry to 179 tank-owners. In addition to the above, 75,000 chanos fry have been stocked in departmental farms. A marine farm has been established at Adayar. The Prussian Mirror carp, an exotic fish, has been successfully bred and a mirror carp farm of 160 acres has been established at Ootacamund. A special officer has been appointed to arrange for improvement in and modernisation of the indigenous craft and gear. An Algologist and a Hydrologist are carrying out important investigations on the regeneration and composition of tank water.

Deep sea fishing operations were initiated in the Province with a view mainly to increasing the catch of sharks and thus ensuring an abundant supply of shark livers to the Government Oil Factory, Calicut. The work was first begun in 10 centre on the West Coast and 9 centres on the East Coast. These centre were later increased in November 1944 from 10 to 12 on the West Coast and from 9 to 16 on the East Coast. These experiments have given satisfactory results and have also shown vast scope for expansion. The centres were increased from 28 to 46 on the whole, both in the East and West Coats and the policy of the Government now is to further intensify the deep sea fishing operations in this Province by purchase of a large number of trawlers and by the formation of large scale companies for deep sea fishing operation as this may help to solve the food problem to some extent. Intensive measures for augmenting fish supply also being taken.

Pearl and chank fisheries are also being expanded. The important chank fisheries are those of Tinnevelly and Ramnad. The smaller fisheries of Tanjore, Chingleput and Nellore are leased to contractors and a portion of the Tanjore Fishery is being worked departmentally. The aim of the department is the organisation and development on scientific lines of the ancient chank fisheries and pearl fisheries with a view both to ensuring prosperity of the fishermen who are engaged in these fisheries with a view both, to ensuring prosperity of the fishermen who are engaged in these fisheries and to safeguarding the revenue of the State. Pearl fisheries exist off Tinnevelly and Rammad Coasts. There has been no pearl fishery since 1928.

The fisher-folk on both the coasts were in general at a very low stage of intellectual development and their general condition called for remedial measures. Separate fisheries schools were therefore started. From the year 1919 onwards, there was a progressive increase in the number of schools, year by year till 1937-38 when a more rapid expansion took place. The result is that today there are 56 fisheries schools on the West Coast alone as against 51during the previous year with 9,922 pupils and 3 on the East Coast with 194 pupils. Of these 56 schools on the West Coast, one is a high school, 10 are higher elementary schools and 45 are lower elementary schools.

A short-term course has been conducted lasting for a period of six weeks, for training the members of public and local bodies in inland fish farming to improve fish production in order to tackle the food situation.

Since....

Since 1934, the officers of the Fisheries Department have been working in collaboration with the Officers of the Co-operative Department in starting new societies among fishermen and in supervising them. At the close of the year ended June 1946, there were 60 such societies on the West Coast and 3 on the East Coast As a result of the working of these societies it has been possible to wean the fishermen from the habits of intemperance, extravagance, etc., and it is gratifying to note that the drink evil among this community has not diminished considerably. The question of appointing welfare officers is under consideration of the Government.

A scheme for the supply of catamaran logs, sail cloth, yarn, manila rope, coal tar, hooks, etc., to fishermen on a subsidized basis is separately under consideration as a relief measure.

Orissa.

The activities are divided into three sections:-

(a) Marine

(b) Estuarine, and

(c) Inland.

Marine:- 12 Fish curing yards and 6 co-operative stores are operating in the province. Salt is still sold at the pre-war rate and the stores have each received a working capital of Rs. 5,000 from Government Statistics of catches kept at fish curing yards have shown that there was an increase of 25 per cent. in the catches over the previous year.

Estuarine:- For conserving the fisheries of the Chilka lake, the export has been regulated and encouragement has been given to the co-operative societies which have developed tremendously and are carrying on trade to the extent of Rs.13,00,000 per annum against Rs. 2,00,000 in the previous year. All these societies are fishermen's co-operative societies and profit is going back directly to the fishermen. A biological and technological station has started work on the lake. Attempts to develop the Mahanadi Estuary by finding an out-let for the catches which were fetching very poor prices on account of lack of communication and consequent dependence of the fishermen on the merchants supplying salt have been fairly successful. A launch and two vehicles are operating from Cuttack to Kujang bringing fresh fish to Cuttack. This has been instrumental in fetching better rates to the fishermen who now want to take up the business themselves. Government have approved of opening up of communications between Cuttack and the Estuary after which it is anticipated that the Estuary will develop rapidly.

Inland:- The major activity is the distribution of fry from Government hatcheries, distributed fry being about 30,00,000 during the past two years. Loans for renovation of tanks on favourable terms have

been.....

been given to 18 Centralised Co-operative Societies which are in the nature of Fish Farmers' Associations. They have also been helped with power pumps for dewatering purposes. Calculating from the average rate of growth and the morality, approximately 18,300 maunds of fish have been produced in the tanks. Departmental nurseries number about 300 and the number of tanks and reservoirs which have been stocked with fry are about 1,000 so far. 15 fry distribution centres have supplied 20,000 fish fry to tank owners. It is estimated that some 18,300 maunds of fish will become available as a result of this work.

In view of the value and importance of fish as human food, a separate Department of Fisheries has been established. Under the scheme of stocking tanks with fry the Provincial Government have stocked 592 tanks with fingerlings as a result of which about 13,000 maunds of fish are expected to be raised. It has now been decided to confine attention to stocking of Government, Court of Wards and Estate tanks and those private tanks which the owners voluntarily offer to Government. The success achieved by the tank stocking scheme has demonstrated the possibilities of production and has awakened considerable interest among tank owners. The United Provinces Fish (Movement) Control Order, 1945, which banned the export of fish outside the Province was cancelled in June 1947.

West Bengal.

The Fisheries Directorate of the West Bengal Government was considerably depleted by the opting out to East Bengal of a large number of officers. The Directorate (a branch of the Directorate of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries) has, however, now been reorganised. The West Bengal Government are very much concerned over the question of fish supply of Calcutta which used to get nearly 80 per cent. of its fish requirements from outside the present area of the Indian Dominion. Several schemes are now being developed for stocking tanks in the towns and interior of the province with fish; for more intensive exploitation of the estuaries and also obtaining supplies from the foreshore in the south of Midnapore District. The question of exploiting deep sea fisheries is awaiting experiments in the matter to be conducted by the Government of India. The Directorate of Fisheries is also engaged in exploring possibilities of commercial utilization of certain fish products and has already produced shark liver oil, glue and fish meal for manurial purposes.

PENDIX XV

RAL CREDIT

BIHAR.

The Credit Agricole has been of immense help to the agricultural population of this province. The supply of chemical fertisisers, oilcakes and paddy seed, etc., have been instrumental in considerable increase of food production in the Province. The following will show the position with regard to distribution of manure and seeds:-

Chemical fertilisers	108,428	tons.
Oilcakes	511,407	maunds.
Oats	11,053	"
Paddy seeds	16,986	"

In order to facilitate prompt distribution, 88 Godowns have been opened so far throughout the Provinve to enable cultivators to purchase the manures and seeds at convenient Centres.

Bombay.

Marketing:- With the abolition of the Grain Levy system and rationing of foodgrains, steps are being taken to establish regulated markets in all parts of the Provin under the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939. A Bill to provide for the regulation and licensing of ware houses on the lines recommended by the Reserve Bank of India has also been passed by the Bombay Legislature and received the assent of Governor-General. This measure enables agriculturists to deposit their produce in warehouses and to obtain loans at a cheap rate of interest on the security of the warehousemen's receipt.

Agricultural Debt Relief:- The Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947, is now in force throughout the Province and debt adjustment work is entrusted to Civil Courts. Steps have been taken to recruit 80 additional Civil Judges who will soon be appointed to assist the Judges in the expeditious disposal of the applications under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act. Once a debtor applies to the court for adjustment of his debts he loses his credit. Government has, therefore, made arra ments for advance of crop finance or seasonal finance to tors and such loans are advanced in the form of taccavi loans, by Co-operative Societies, Grain Depots or by authorised money-lenders. The Government had appointed an Agricultural Credit Organisation Committee and the recommedndations of the Committee are under consideration

Money-lending:- The Bombay Money-lenders Act, 1946, which was enacted after receiving the assent of the Gover nor-General on 31st May 1947, has been extended throughout the Province with the effect from November 17, 1947. This Act regulates the transactions of money-lenders. The rates of interest prescribed under 25 of the Act are:

Six per cent. per annum for secured loans
Nine per cent. per annum for unsecured loans.

Central Provinces and Berar.

The Central Provinces and Berar Government have sanctioned a scheme for permitting six Co-operative Central Banks in the Province to finance agriculturists directly for raising crops on the following conditions:-

(i) The minimum and maximum limits of loans should be Rs.25 and Rs.2,000 in Berar and Rs.200 and Rs.1,500 in the Centl Provinces.

(ii) These loans should be advanced on the first mortgage of landed property excluding village shares.

(iii) Before lands are taken in mortXgage the title of the agriculturist to the landed security should be investigated by a responsible officer of the bank and it should be ascertained that there are no encumbrances on the land offered for mortgage.

(iv) All such loans should be advanced for raising crops only and be made recoverable in a period not exceeding 12 months. Raising of crops will include purchase of seed and manure, sowing, harrowing, wedding, picking, harvesting, threshing and other operations incidental to the raising of crops. The maximum amount of loan which can be advanced to an individual agriculturist shall not exceed Rs.14 per acre in Berar and Rs.10 per acre in the Central Provinces.

(v) Every Central Bank undertaking such direct financing shall create a new class of members who will be called 'nominal' members. Any individual agriculturist who wants to become a nominal member shall be required to pay an annual fee of Re. 1 to the bank. He will not be a shareholder of the bank nor will he have any right of vote in the general meetings of the bank. If any such nominal member wants to become a permanent member of the bank he can do so by purchasing shares of the bank of the value prescribed under bye-laws of the bank.

(vi) For all loans directly advanced by Central Bank to individual agriculturists no sureties will be taken as all such loans will be secured by the first mortgage of landed property. The rate of interest of loans advanced directly shall not exceed 9 per cent. Per annum. Government has already exempted the above banks from the operation of provision of Rule 15 (3) requiring sureties, so far as loans to be directly advanced by them to individual agriculturists are concerned.

(vii)In the area of operation of the above banks, Government will not provide taccavi loans to agriculturists for raising XXX of crops above Rs.250 in Berar and Rs.200 in the Central Provinces. For financing agriculturists who require crop loans for an amount less than Rs.250, Government desired that both the taccavi system and the system of organising crop loans societies with limited liability should continue.

The above scheme was put into execution in the area of Nagpur, Warora, Sihora, Harda, Yeotmal and Mehkar banks and the following figures show the progress made under the scheme:-

1.	Applications received . .	895
2.	Applications rejected and withdrawn	67
3.	Applications financed . . .	444
4.	Amount advanced . . raised	193,148
5.	Sources from where the amounts were	

		Rs.
(a)	Own funds . . .	78,240
(b)	Loan from P.B. . .	1,08,760
(c)	Loan from elsewhere .. .	15,188

The question of extending the scheme in the remaining banks is under consideration of the Government.

MADRAS.

There are nary land mortgage banks in this Provin affiliated to the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. The jurisdiction of each primary bank generall extends to a revenue taluk. Membership is open to persons owing agricultural lands in the area of operations of the ban The maximum amount which a bank can borrow at any time is limited to 20 times its paid-up share capital and reserve fund. Loans are issued to members for redemption of mortgage for discharge of prior debts not secured by mortgages, and fo improvement of land and methods of cultivation. The bye-laws also provide for the grant of loans for purchase of land in s cial cases, so as to enable the ryot to round off his holding and work it more economically, The maximum amount of loan to an individual member originally fixed at Rs.1,000 has been gradually raised and the limit may now go up to Rs.15,000 has been gradually raised and the limit may now in banks situated in deltaic and other areas having assured irrigation facilities. The loans are secured by first mortgages on lands and do not exceed 50 per cent, of the market value on the pre-war basis. The lands, mortgaged are re-valued once a year, but as an emergency measure, re-valuation is now done bi-annually. The rates of interest charged on loans by primary banks have varied according to the conditions of the money market and the rates at which debentures have been flos ted from time to time. The C.L.M. Bank at present floats debentures at 3 per cent. and lends to primary banks at 4½ per cent. The latter charge interest at 5½ per cent. on loar to their members. Land mortgage banks now form an integral part of Co-operative Rural Credit systme in Madras.

The following statement shows the position with regard to the loan business of the C.L.M. Bank during the last two ars.

	1945-46 (in lakhs)	1946-47 Rs.(in lakhs)
oans issued .	12.78	47.66
oans repaid . .	26.66	24.94
Loans outstanding at the end of the year. .	242.38	265.10
Advance repayments .	13.94	.65

The total of loans issued by the C.L.M. Bank since its inception amounted to Rs.503.98 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs.238.87 lakhs was repaid leaving a balance of Rs.265.11 lakhs outstanding from primary banks.

The following statement shows the financial position of the primary land mortgage banks in the last two years.

	1945-46	1946-47
Number of member	84,125	89,768
	Rs.(in lakhs)	Rs.(in lakhs)
Paid-up share capital	20.39	22.61

Loans....

Loans from C.L.M. Bank	242.34	64.88
Reserve Fund	5.81	6.21
Other Funds	0.88	0.89
Working capital	269.42	94.59
Net profits	0.93	0.93
Loss	0.30	0.29

Loan Business--

Loans issued	41.88	46.96
Loans repaid	26.90	23.86
Loans outstanding	245.24	68.91
Advance repayment	12.15	8.59

Orissa.

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of the Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank for the development of rural credit in the Province. This will be a State-sponsored Bank with an authorised capital of Rs.15,00,000 of which the Provincial Government have agreed to subscribe Rs.7,50,000.

There is also a proposal to grant loans to agriculturists in the shape of seeds, fertilisers and agricultural machineries through co-operative organisations.

United Provinces

The United Provinces Government have recently appoi Committee to undertake a survey of rural indebtedness and allied matters in the province. The subjects included in the proposed inquiry are:-

(1) the volume of indebtedness, causes contributing to it, the part played by different classes of bankers and money-lenders and the incidence of debts;

(2) the working of the Debt Redemption Act of 1940, the Regulation of Agricultural Credit Act 1940, and the two Taccavi Acts;

(3) existing and required credit facilities;

(4) rate of interest, the period of _____ and other conditions offered by various classes of creditors;

(5) effect of present indebtedness upon agricultural economy, particularly on production and marketing;

(6) the extent to which the habit of investment has been inculcated in the rural population, the effect of various savings drives during and after the war and the means of encouraging it;

(7) measures required to improve the rural debt position in general.

West Bengal.

Co-operative organisation in West Bengal now consists of the Provincial Bank, 39 Central Co-operative Banks, 2 Land Mortgage Banks and 9,814 primary agricultural credit societies.

The present Post-war Development Schemes do not include

collection

(i) collection of Co-operative statistics, and (ii) data about economic condition of agriculturists and about the economics of agriculture. /

The scheme for the rehabilitation of the agricultural credit movement which had been drawn up for undivided Bengal had to be kept in abeyance for remodelling on the basis of the conditions prevailing in West Bengal alone and in altered position of the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited consequent upon the partition. The Banking Expert (appointed by the Government) who was entrusted with this work has since relinquished his charge. The scheme in its revised form has not been obtained so far.

The scheme for establishment of a Credit Bank on the lines of the Credit Agricole 'D' Egypte was dropped long before the partition of Bengal.

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APPENDIX XVI.

CO-OPERATION

Assam.

The Co-operative Department in conjunction with the Rural Development Department is planning for the reorganisatic of the rural population of Assam. The population will be divided into Rural Panchayat Areas--each consisting of a population of about 10,000. The Panchayat will be a statutory body and it will sponsor a large trading Co-operative Society which will market the products both agricultural and industrial of the members of the Panchayat area and supply to them the necessities of life which have to be imported from outside.

Arrangements will also be made for the formation within the Panchayatareas of producers' credit and other types of societies with the object of improving the all-round conditions of the rural population.

Bihar

There is already a scheme before Government for organising Rural Development Centres through Multi-purpose Societies under this department. As many as 398 Multi-purpose Societies under this department. As many as of this type have been registered. Most of them have catered to the needs of the rural population by undertaking sales of controlled articles including food materials. The popularity of this organisation is gaining ground. As soon as adequate staff is available, other activities such as agricultural improvement, marketing, village industries, replanning of village sites on healthy lines and introduction of borehole latrines for family requirement and community pit latrines outside the villages, compulsory primary education and adult education, organisations for settlement of disputes and formation of village for the preservationof peace and protection of life and property in the village. will be taken up.

There are 372 Co-operativeMarketing Organisations.

the top is the Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society organised in Bombay. In order to give "staying power" to agriculturist producers, so that they can have liquid funds between the harvesting of crops and the time their produce is market, the Government proposes to introduce shortly a Bill providing for the establishment and regulation of licensed warehouses. The co-operative societies which will be accepting produce of the members for entrustment to the marketing society will deposit the produce in such licensed warehouses and can secure liquid funds for their producer--members for use till their produce is finally marketed.

The Provincial Government recently gave increased facilities to Co-operative Marketing Societies by raising the limit of loan from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 and reducing the rate of interest from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. per annum. The same assistance would be available to Co-operative Godown Societies or to Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees or to the Provincial Marketing Society, if they construct licensed warehouses later on when the Licensed Warehouse Bill is enacted.

In order to secure collective bargaining power for the purchase of raw materials and sale of finished product and decentralization of industrial production, the Government has already started a vigorous drive for Co-operative Industrial Societies in rural areas. These societies are affiliated to District Industrial Associations which, unlike in the past, comprise of not only weaver's societies but also other primary industrial co-operative societies, e.g., Tanners' Blacksmiths', Coir-makers' Bamboo and Cane Workers' Pottery Workers' Societies, etc. These associations supply artisans with improved appliances on the hire-purchase systme, raw materials at cheap rates, advice on marketable designs and pattern and also offer knowledge about subsidiary processes and facilities of conjoined accounts against partial payment for marketing of their finished products at the most profitable price. These associations are again affiliated to the Provincial Industrial Co-operative, Association which was registered as the apex body for the purpose of providing marketing intelligence, technical advice and supply of funds to the primary units through the District Industrial Associations, suitable grants towards staff, rent of the premises, etc., are also being given by Government.

The Bombay Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Manu Subedar to report what measures would be necessary for the promotion of rural handicrafts and industries. Some of the Committee's recommendations, since received, have been implemented and others are under active consideration. 12 Village Industry Centres have been started as an experimental measure, 3 each in the Bijapur, Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts and one such in the Dharwar, Belgaum and Satara districts; extension of the scheme depends upon the satisfactory work in these districts.

With a view to encouraging village industries on co-operative lines, the Government has recently increased the extent of State-aid. Each co-operative societies having not less than 1/3 of its members as bona fide craftsman or persons following subsidiary industries will be

entitled to a sum of Rs. 5,000; 50 per cent. thereof will be treated as subsidy and 50 per cent. as loan, at 4 per cent. per annum and to be repaid in 6 equal monthly instalments, the payment of the first instalment to commence after one year of the date of disbursement of the loan. In addition, a co-operative society of craftsmen will be entitled to a loan of Rs.5,000 as working capital. Provision has been made in the current yearsbudget to the extent of one lakh rupees for loans and subsidies on this account,

The recommendations of the Saraiya Committee in regard to (1) establishment of a separate Provincial Co-operative Council and (2) forming of a Central Co-operative Housing Society are receiving the consideration of the Government.

A Co-operative Fishermen's Society has been registered in Binaga in the Kharwar district. The Government is considering the question of development of co-operative fisheries somewhat on the lines of those in Japan.

The recommendations of the Committee, appointed to report on the co-operative education and propaganda, have been accepted by Government and are being implemented. A Co-operative College has already been set up in Poona which will train the key personnel of co-operative institutions and the higher officers of the Co-operative Department. Co-operative Regional Schools, one each at Poona, Surat and Dharwar districts have already been established and are functioning from the middle of 1947. Government have sanctioned stipends to trainees and have exempted them from payment of tuition fees.

A Bill in accordance with the Saraiya Committee recommendations, aiming at an omnibus amendment to the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act will be introduced in the Assembly. It provides for progressive de-officialisation of the Government for making unlimited liability optional in respect of Primary Resource Societies, for splitting up single into 2 or more units, for sufficient safeguards for the recovery of advances made by co-operative societies to the members, for the setting up of a Co-operative Tribunal for deciding appeals relating to arbitration proceedings under Section 50 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, etc.,

During the co-operative year, there was a considerable expansion of the movement. As against 31 societies which were ordered to be wound up, 761 new societies were registered. The total number of societies on 30th June 1947 stood at 7,983.

The position with regard to fresh registrations of various types of societies from 1st July 1946 June 1947 is as under:-

Class of societies.	No. of societies registered.
Agricultural Credit	
(1) Credit	--
(2) Thrift and Crdit	329
(3) Multi-purpose	150

gricultural..

Agricultural non-credit:-

(1) [illegible]	
Better farming including joint farming	15
(2) Sale Societies, Taluka Development Associations, Crop Protection Societies	22
(X)	

Non-Agricultural Crdit:-

(1) Salary Earners'	14
(2) Urban Crdit	27
Housing	29
Producers'	84
Weavers'	21
Consumers'	49
Union including District Union Boards	2
Others	18
Banking Union	1
Total ..	761

In the realm of rural credit, the movement has been very much dominated by the extendion of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act. The Act which was originally in operation in 95 talukas has been now extended to whole of the province from 1st February 1947. Under the machinery provided under the Act, the co-operative movement is expected to intensify its efforts to supply the farmer for his essential needs, credit on easy terms, and with this object in view, steps were taken to organise 479 new societies mainly in areas where the Bombay Agriculture Debtors Relief Act was extended. Simultaneously, steps were also taken to reorganize crop finance in an efficient manner.

Side by side with the process of building up of the credit machinery, efforts were directed towards organisation of co-operative sale societies with a view to linking up crop finance with marketing of agricultural produce.

The figure of registration of urban societies indicates the steady pace of expansion of the urban movement. There is also a growing demand for the registration of more housing societies.

Conditions created by the war have given a fillip to the consumers movement. Consumers' societies numbering in all 515 as on 30th June 1947 effected total sales to the extent of Rs.6,00,19,406 and earned a profit of Rs.7,66,911.

In addition to the schemes which aim at improving the rural credit and marketing machinery, with the appointment of a special Joint Registrar for I.C. and V.I., a vigorous drive was undertaken to implement a comprehensive scheme for rehabilitation of cottage and small-scale industries.

Central Provinces and Berar.

(1) Cheap Credit: (a) Crop Loan Societies:- The unlimited liability credit societies became unpopular, particularly in Berar during the days of depression and the farmers were afraid of joining them. The Government, therefore, have allowed credit societies being organised on limited liability basis. These societies are called Crop Loan Societies. The statement below will show that this change in the form of organisation has yielded good results:-

Date.	Number of societies.
30.6.1945	576
30.6.1947	981

During the last 2 years, 405 societies have been organised. This type of societies is a very popular feature now in Berar. It is proposed to encourage the organisation of this type of societies on a large scale, especially in Berar so as to make cheap credit easily available to as many agriculturists as possible.

(b) Individual Financing:- Some agriculturists kept aloof from the Co-operative Credit Society and went to a private moneylender as they were afraid of the risk of both limited and unlimited liability.

There were others who wanted to borrow money from a Co-operative Society but there was none in the neighbourhood to join them and form a co-operative Society. Such people paid high rate of interest and borrowed money from a Sahukar. The moneylender imposed heavy terms because of the losses he had incurred in debt relief and debt conciliation proceedings.

To Accommodate such people and provide them cheap credit, the Government allowed Co-operative Banks in 14 tahsils of the province to finance individual agriculturists for raising crops on the security of landed property. The minimum and maximum amount of loan is Rs.25 and 2,000 in Berar and Rs.200 and 1,500 in Central Provinces It has been laid down that lending rate of interests of such societies, shall not exceed 9 per cent per annum.

(c) Drive for reducing rate of interest:- The Co-operative Societies which have accumulated large amounts of Reserve Funds have been directed to use them in their working capital. This reduces the amount of loan to be borrowed as the society uses more amount of its own in working capital. A large number of societies are allowed to use interest on their reserve fund investments for cheapening the rate of interest chargeable to members. As a result of this, 9,000 members of 830 societies paid 5 to 6 per cent. rate of interest, 10,500 members of 1,061 societies were charged 6 to 7½ per cent. rate of interest.

(d) Unlimited liability societies for credit:- Though unpopular in Berar the unlimited liability societies are increasing in the Central Provinces.

(2)

The progress during the 2 years is given below:

Date.	Number of societies.
30.6.1945	4,770
30.6.1947	5,963

The rate of interest to the members of all societies is 9 per cent on an average.

(2) Multi-purpose Co-operation:- There are 606 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in the province. Difficulties of supply and distribution created by war led to the rapid expansion of multi-purpose societies which

have taken up a substantial percentage of distribution work of controlled commodities including agricultural requisites in rural areas. The object of these societies is to supply all the economic needs of the rural areas. The object of these societies is to supply of all the economic needs of the rural population except credit .
The progress made by these societies is shown below:

	1943-44	[illegible]	[illegible]-46	1946-47	47-48
1.No. of Societies	36		105	527	606
2.Membership	3,965	7,270	10,445	42,722	..
3.Share Capita	40,063	68,688	97,043	839,264	..
4.Loan Advanced	14,06,988	20,34,014	25,27,213	31,99,195	..
5.Sales	3,66,102	3,76,795	7,81,577	59,23,300	..

Though the foodgrains have been decontrolled, these societies are doing useful work of distribution of foodgrains by purchasing in wholesale and selling in retail.

(3) Co-operative Stores in Urban Areas:- On 30th June 1945, there were 215 Co-operative Stores. Their number on 30th June 1947 stood at 436, an increase of 221. The urban people are coming forward in increasing number to arrange their purchases through the co-operative agency.

(4) Industrial Co-operatives:(a) Weavers Societies.- The biggest cottage industry in the provinces is handloom weaving and production of cloth. There are 91, 500 looms in the province. A drive was started 2 years ago to organise these weavers on co-operative basis and to arrange supply of yarn through the society. On 30th June 1945 the number of weavers societies was 49. By the end of June 1947 it increased to 204. As a result, 45,407 looms, that is more than 55 per cent. of the total looms, have been brought in the co-operative fold. The work of the Provincial Weavers Society to which the primaries are affiliated has been considerably expanded. A manufacturing section and a Dyers Society have been added. By the end of March 1947, the yarn sales of thid society amounted to Rs.1,18,21,880 as against Rs.53,73,475 in the previous year.

(b) Other Societies: At Nagpur, the ex-servicemen have organised a Cottage Industrial Society whefe rubber ballons, furniture and other articles are manufactured. The leather workers have also organised themselves on co-operative basis.

(5) Measures and Plans for Co-operative Development in next 12 months:- A comprehensive 5-year plan has been drawn up for organising a Multi-purpose Co-operative Society in every group of 10 villages. Thus 3,500 societies would be organised. Of these, 700 societies would be started next year. These societies will deal with the marketing of surplus produce of the farmers, arrange distribution of goods required by them and will also tackle the question of encouraging cottage industries.

A Provincial Marketing Society is also to be organised. Rural Development Board has appointed Sub-committees to examine the following questions:-
(1) Co-operative Farming.
(2) Co-operative Housing
(3) Labour Contract Societi

On receipt of the reports of these committees. action will be taken to formulate plans.

It is also proposed to introduce new designs, and improve methods of weaving. Marketing of finished goods, sale and distribution of weaving implements will also be taken up. The question of starting a spinning mill for supply of yarn is also under consideration.

East Punjab.

Preference is being given to organization of Multipurpose Co-operative Societies to only those areas which supplied recruits to the Army in arge numbers. This scheme is yet at its initial stage and only a few such societies have been organised so far.

Madras.

Duringthe year 1946-47, 1,688 retail co-operative stores or primary societies with 125,000 new members and a paid-up share capital of a crore of rupees distributed foodgrains and other essential commodities to the public to the value of about Rs.4.59 crores. Primary stores continue to run ration shops alloted to them by Revenue and Civil Supplies Departments in 86 municipal towns in which statutory rationing is in force. Through 791 ration shops the Stores distributed 180 lakh tons of foodgrains. In Malabar about 106 P.C.G. Co-operative Societies have been started for the purpose of procurement and distribution of foodgrains and other controlled commodities. These societies have so far collected more than Rs.40 lakhs on share capital. Similar societies have been formed in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur but their procurement agency has been suspended and their future work is under consideration.

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In 1947, there were 14 Land colonization societies re-

registered...

registered for the resettlement of ex-servicemen. 518 to 830 members on rolls are active colonists. They brought 1,344 acres under cultivation and they grow paddy mostly. Government gave a subsidy of Rs.6,355 to these societies. Fourcentres have been started in imparting training in agricultural and allied vocations to demobilised soldiers. The Government of India have santioned a scheme to open six vocational training centres. The Government of Madras have constituted a Provincial Co-operative Advisory Council to advice them on co-operative matters and on co-operative schemes referred to it by the R.C.S. or the Government. The Council has met once so far.

Orissa.

The Government is taking active steps for the organisation of multipurpose Co-operative Societies.

The Gurang and Champatimunda Co-operative Colonisation Society:- The society has already been registered by the department. It consists of 50 members who are engaged in jungle, clearance, reclamation of lands and construction of houses on daily wages. About 180 acres of jungles have been cleared and 28 acres of land reclaimed and cultivated. Temporarysheds both for the colonists and for their bullocks have been constructed and plans and estimates for construction of their permanent dwelling houses have also been prepared and the sites for tanks and wells selected. A staff consisting of one Senior Inspector, one Agricultural Demonstrator and one Veterinary Stockman have been appointed for supervision of the works in the colony. Individual house plots have been pegged out for facilitating construction of houses and the construction of six houses have been completed. No sincere attempts have yet been made by the P.W.D. for providing irrigational facilities in the colony. A Government grant of Rs.42,500 for this colony has been received.

The colony at Krushanachandrapur:- The colony has already been organised and has started work with a supervisory staff of one Senior Inspector and one Agricultural Demonstrator. Steps are being taken for early registration of the proposed co-operative society. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 46,750 for expenditure in this colony. 41 ex-servicemen have deposited Rs.100 each and two Rs.200 each as their contributions. The colonists selected are now engaged in the construction of temporary sheds for themselves and for their bullocks, jungle clearance and reclamation of lands on daily wages

The proposal for organization of a third colony in the Koraput district during the current year has been dropped;

ited Province

The United Province Government are aiming at establishing multipurpose co-operative societies in the province at the rate of about 6,000 societies a year, each society for one village to tackle the problem of food and cloth scarcity. The societies of 10 to 15 villages will have a co-operative union of their own. The union will supply consumer goods and agricultural implements and help the members in the procurement of their domestic requirements. The organisational structure would be similar to that of a multipurpose society, with the majority of farmers and other residents of the village as members. The members would receive advances for all their legitimate and proper needs, generally in kind
their

the purpose would be raised locally and the district and Provincial Co-operative banks will assist with finance where the village primary society or the group union needs additional funds. The target of 6,000 multi-purpose societies for 1947 was completed and it is hoped to organise another 6,000 such societies by the end of 1948. Simultaneously with this, the re-organization of the existing societies, of which there are about 20,000 in number, is also being undertaken.

West Bengal.

Apart from the supply of rural credit which undoubtedly is the main feature of co-operative movement in the West Bengal, increasing attention is being paid to other forms of multi-purpose co-operation. There were 50 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in West Bengal on the day of partition (i.e., 15th August 1947) with a total membership of 13,450 and a total working capital of Rs.2.73 lakhs. The number of consumer stores throughout the Province of West Bengal was 212 with a total membership of 29,394 and an aggregate working capital amounting to Rs. 7.84 lakhs. Of these 31 Consumer Stores in Calcutta, as many as 13 were functioning as Ration Shops under the Calcutta Rationing Scheme. 32 Central Banks as well as several Urban Banks were doing side business in controlled commodities and some of them earned a very decent profit out of this business.

Co-operative Societies among other classes of industrial and agricultural producers are also being formed and encouraged. There were 592 weavers' societies with a member ship of 33,557 and total working capital of Rs.5.58 lakhs. These Societies are federated into 9 Industrial Unions in different districts with a total working capital of Rs.6.09 lakhs.

The fishermen are also being organised co-operatively and there were 114 societies among them with a total membership of 6,116 and with a total working capital of 1.33 lakhs 148 milk producer societies with a total working capital of 1.85 lakhs comprise of 11,181 milk producers as their members. These Milk Societies are federated into the Calcutta Co-operative Milk Societies Union which plays a recognised role in the milk producers as their members. These Milk Societies are federated into the Calcutta Co-operative Milk Societies Union which plays a recognised role in the milk supply to the city of Calcutta.

Separate statistics of the different classes of Co-operative Societies falling in West Bengal after the partition have not yet been compiled. From a division of the statistics compiled for the year ending 30th June 1946 in respect of undivided Bengal, it is seen that the Multi-purpose Societies then numbering 27 (in West Bengal) made a total sale of goods valued at 3.75 lakhs while 190 Consumer Stores (in West Bengal) sold goods of the total value of Rs. 45 lakhs.

In pursuance of the present policy to deal with other aspects of co-operation besides credit, the following activities have been now undertaken:-

(1) Distribution of yarn to weavers and fishermen through Co-operatives.

Procurement....

(2) Procurement of paddy and rice in rural areas (under Government Procurement Scheme) through the rural Co-operative Societies.

(3) Distribution of essential commodities to the people within the municipal areas of Calcutta and Howrah through Co-operative Consumers Stores already existing and newly organised.

(4) Revival of cottage industries in Bell-metal, silk and wool.-

(5) Formation of Housing Societies in suitable areas to solve partially the acute housing problem of the middle class people.

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AW
4/5/54